

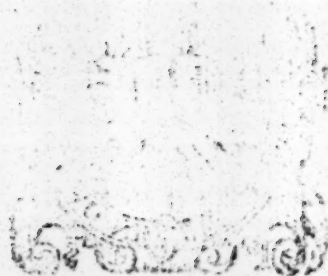


THE  
PRESENT  
state of Spaine.

*Translated out of French.*



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## THE STATE OF SPAINE.

**I**T is a thing noted from all antiquitie; that God hath appointed in this worlde the certayne continuance of Monarchies, estats, and families, hath lymited the prosperity and thraledome of nations, and bounded the very liues of all men liuing: neuerthelesse as well in matters of state as priuate those are founde moſte durable which retayne and keep the greateſt perfection and excellencye from their creator: Some being ordained to ſerue for miniſters of his furie, otherſome for examples of his diuine bounty and grace. For we ſee many men and ſundry eſtates whome God hath from moſte baſe foundations and petty beginnings raiſed and aduaunced to the moſt ſupreame degree of power and dignity, inueſting them with mighty Empires and boundleſſe kingdomes. With whoſe power as of men little vertuous, it hath pleaſed the almightye to ſerue himſelfe, but as with a ſcourge to puniſh the Enormous ſins of his people, others

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haue beene ratified from God aboue in this most soueraigne degree of all humaine maiesty in recompence of their holinesse of life and vnreprouable dealing among men. But so soone as the one or the other, beganne to forget the occasion for which they were placed in this world, which was to set forth the kingdom, honour and glory of God onely: whome they together with all men ought to confesse to be their general Lord and father; and that they haue gonne a boue by false pretextes, and sinister meanes to aduaunce their owne priuathonor and glory, and not that of their great Lord and maister. Then God who alone raigneth whome onely we oughte to serue, casteth them downe headlong, destroyeth their monarchies, desolateth their kingdomes, and rooteth out their posterity from off the face of the earth.

For example the crowne of *Castile*, aunciently, a little country gouerned by Iudges, afterwarde by Earles, in the end by Kings, created through the beneficence of *Samson*, the fourth of that name King of *Nauarre*, surnamed, *Samson the Great*, was by *Jfabel* vsurped from the daughter of *Henrye* laste of  
that



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that name, Kinge of *Castile*: the saide *Jfabel* matched in mariage with *Ferdinando*, sonne to king *Iohn* of *Aragon* whose kingdoms encreased almost in our memory into a mighty puissaunce and state. But for that the possessors therof not resting content with those blessings which God hath giuen them here on earth, haue in hostile maner inuaded the Countries and possessions of other Princes, they seeme at this presente to menace their own ruine, as I hope to dilate more at large.

This Prince then, ambitious, if euer were any in this world, amongst other his famous feates of Armes, to the ende to inueigle the earle of *Rousillon*, from *Charles* the eighte king of *France*, made no bones to abandon his owne Cousin Germaine, and brother in law *Ferdinando*, kinge of *Naples* to the furie of those Armies whome *Charles* the eight marched against him for the recouery of the sayd kingdome. Then during the raigne of *Lewes*, the twelfth breaking al conditions of League and amitye, forcing the degree of kindred and alliaunce, which hee had with *Frederick* then king of *Naples*, he confederated with king *Lewes* to dispossesse *Frederick*

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of his kingdome of *Naples*, and to share it betweene them two (as in effecte they did.) Afterwarde vnder a collour of supporting *Pope Julius* the second, his quarrell againste the Emperour *Maximilian* and the kinge of *Fraunce*, but of a troth for very feare he had of the greatnes of our king, who then might haue chased him easely out of his vniust possessions, which he held in *Italie*: he entertained the *Pope* in deadly grudge againste him, and stirred vp the king of *Englande* and the *Switzers* to warre vppon his iacke. Inuaded likewise from his owne niece *Catherine* (vnder pretext that hir husband was adherente to the *French King*) the kingdome of *Nauarre* her owne proper inheritance; which when he had conquested, hee could find no better deuise to assure it vnto himselfe then by a false pretence protesting howe he was ready to make restitution thereof to his neece: conditionally that lest he should be too much ouer seen, a truce should be aorded him for a yeere with the king of *Fraunce* during which in lieu of restoring it, he fortified al places therof as much as he possibly could, razed al the rest of the citties, so tres-  
ses

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ses and Cittadels: making expresse inhibition, that there shoulde not be any tillage of the earth at all, to the end he might take away all meane of recouering the places by him vsurped and fortified in the sayd kingdome. Yet this was not all: For with his force hee could finely sow his subtilty, and helpe himselfe with the cloake of religion, to make his matters the better, causing to excommunicate the kinge of *Nauarre*, husbände to his said neece, for that he had taken the parte of king *Lewes*, the twelfth a Prince so good and so holy, that as yet of vs all hee is called by none other name, then a saint, and a very father of the people, and vpon this excommunication he sente very many preachers into the kingdom to turne the peoples harts from the obedience of their true kinge and Queene their lawfull Princes. And what with this matter succeeding so well vnto him, and what with the death of the sayde kinge and Queene of *Nauarre* which hee sawe tell out soone after within eight moneths together, hee suffered his young nephewe *Henry* their sonne to bee trayned vppe by certaine ministers in the opinion of *Martin Luther* and

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for the same effecte sent vnto him some expressly himselfe, who drawing the Pope into hatred, for the wronge don vnto their father, to excommunicate him at the instance of his vncle *Ferdinando*, who longe before had gaped for that kingdom, it was no hard matter for them to transporte the heart of these young Princes especially that of *Margaret* his wifes sister to the great king *Francis* from the hatred of the Pope to the hatred of his very religion it selfe.

This is then the iust and true meane by which the Crowne of Castile hath receaued her ample encrease, by annexing to it so goodly a kingdom as is that of Nauar. But what fell out afterwarde? *Ferdinando* enioyed it a small time, no more then he did the rest of al his other Kingdomes, God permitting them to passe vnto another famely, & that his childrē, both male & femile, who were many in number shuld die before him, except onely *Joan* who was married to *Philip* Arch-duke of Austria, a generous Prince, but of a very short life; after whose decease she fell beside her selfe, leauing notwithstanding behinde her the two greate Princes  
*Charles*



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*Charles & Ferdinando* sons begotten by the Arch-duke of her owne body.

This Prince (*Charles* beeing come to the Crowne by the death of the said *Ferdinando* (for he ruled King, notwithstanding his mother *Joan* was aliue detained as prisoner by him) soughte by all meanes possible the alliaunce of *Fraunce* promised by infinite Treaties (especially in that of *Noyon*) to be accomptable for the kingdom of Nauarre, which for all tha the neuer was. And tasting more and more the sweetnes of cōmanding, he got vnto him, & made speedie prouision for himselfe of the two militarie Orders: of that of Saint Iames and of that of *Calatrana* in Spaine, to the preiudice of his brother, to whom they were resigned: opened his eyes also to the Empire, obtained it, & enioyed all the Kingdoms and Seigniories both left him by *Ferdinando of Arragon* and these which his mother the foole held: likewise the Estates of *Flanders* and the prouinces there vnto annexed, leauing his said brother only some corner of a country towards *Austria*, wherewith after some wrangling betweene them he did as a moderate prince content

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himselfe being neuer afterwards much mooued against his brother new created Emperour, but because he was still egging him to resigne to his son Philip now at this present raigning, the estate of King of Romanes, whereof he was posselt, to the ende Philip might to the preiudice of the saide *Ferdinando* his vncle succeed in the empire.

Ambition most assuredly is a thing greatlie detestable before God, who will haue men to content themselves with the lot which he giueth them in the earth, but the pretexs which are taken of the pure seruice of God, for an other subiect, are worst of all, and crie for vengeance before his holy face.

I will not say this prince Charles the first, vnder collor of defending the catholike religion in Germany went about (as som haue said) to inuade the estate and libertie of the princes of Germany: but this I will aduouch that hee and Philip king of *Spaine* his sonne haue employed themselves (by confession of his owne men, and none of his meanest seruantes, the one of them yet liuing, as I thinke, the *Seigneur de Champigny*, not long since high Treasurer in *Flaunders*, brother to the Cardinal *Grandue*!) towards the

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protestants of Germany, following the steps of the abouesaid *Ferdinãdo* of Arragon their predeceffour, to cause the deceased king of Nauarre to bee instructed in the opinion of *Luther*, to the ende to make him the further frō the crown of France, from the alliance of the *Frēch*, & frō the recouery of his kingdom of Nauar. But if he who seduceth but a litle simple child be pronounced by Gods owne mouth to be of worser state then if hee were cast into the bottome of the sea, with a milstone tyed about his neck, what shal his iudgment be towards him, who seduceth not only a child, but causeth others to seduce a king & a whol kingdome? but this not sorting so good effect as they coulde wish, there were 50000. crownes sent to the king of Nauarre then, besides some hortes in gift to moue the war in France, the which 50000. crownes for al that wer refused witnesses good ynough of this most wicked inclination & vile affectiō of the King of *Spain*, may be the Marquesat of *Saluces*, vpon the which hee hath caused 2. seuerall enterprises to be made by his son in law the Duke of *Sauoy* (at the first it was recouered by the sage conduct of *Mounseur*

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*de Rhets* Marshall of *France*) and the pernicious league made for the ruine of al *Fräce*, nay rather of all the Estates of *Europe*, wee need no other testimony of his good nature and dispositon towards euerie one of vs, the places borrowed in *Germany* from the Archbishop of *Liege* and *Colonia*, there to foyft in his garrisons when hee list, and to leuell right from thence at the empire, to the prejudice of his coosens, the children of *Ferdinando* of *Austria*, vnder shew of making räpire against the Protestants of *Germanie*, for the good of the Catholik religion forsooth: his practises past, and euerie day put in vre in *Italie*, his agents sent into *Poland*, *Denmarke*, *England*, *Scotland*, and other corners of the world say the same: and wel may we liken the king of *Spaine* to those, who detaining an inheritance wrongfullie, seek by greater wronges and outrages to driue the true heirs farther from the recouerie of their owne. But the iudgments of God are great, his counsels woonderfull, and the effectes of his iustice inestimable. He suffereth, according to the Apostles saying, that we be cōmōlie punished by those against whom we haue  
tres-

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trespassed. The king of *Spaines* fathers, and he himselfe haue sought by all means to ruine the kinges of Fraunce, and particularlie *Henry* the fourth, raigning at this present: and by abusing the muffler of religion to recoyle this lawful succesor from the crown of France, whom they see full of valour, and fed (as they say) with the bloud and marrow of the Lion, ready prest one day to challenge his iust inheritance. But God who hateth him more who abuseth the holie name of religion than him who hauing bene seduced by purposed malice (as our king hath) hath turned from it: would that this king should bee newe borne, who beeing deliuered from so manie snares laide to entrappe and snare him, hath receiued the Crowne of Fraunce, presented vnto him by a puissant Armie, who hath submitted it self vnto him, with all the greatest States and honestest people of France. And when? Euen then when al the world iudged him by the malicious cariages and praetised death of the deceased king *Henry* the third the farthest from the diadem thereof.

Germanie for her part shee openeth her  
eies

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eies to defend her selfe against this kinge of Spaine, who as an eagle supposeth to holde already in his talēts the empire of the whole world: The like doth Italie: and already this building of kingdomes patched together of so many vsurpations beginneth to dissolue and shake in sunder. Already the states of Holand and Zeeland, knowing by the iuste iudgement of God howe wrongfully they were forced and distracted from the obedience of Iaqueline of Henald their Countes and lawfull Princeffe ( who for to saue her owne selfe was constrained to forsake her estate) haue puld their necks out of the yoke, and made themselues free, choosin rather to die then to be subiect to a Domination so intollerable as is that of the proud Spaniard.

The prouinces of *Zutphen* and *Gueldres* taken away from their lawfull *Seigneurs* by the deede of guiftes which the laste Duke (*Charles* of *Bourgundie* who died before *Nancie* sought to get at the handes of Duke *Arnald* then his prisoner, to the preiudice of *Adolf* his sonne, haue slippt the coller also of his obedience and the Country of *Frizelande* hath don no lesse.

The



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The best aduised inhabitants of the lowe Countries of *Flaunders Henald* and *Artois* held out their armes to the king of Fraunce, (not onely for the excessiue impositions (as of paying two shillings for the grinding of a quarter of wheate, foure shillings for a cow which is for the slaughter, or kept to giue milke, and other such like petty taxes, for which they pay full deere in Flaunders) but for that they know that they are of the ancient Demaines of the crown of France, Flanners, making one of the members of the kingdome and being one of the principall seates of the twelue Peeres. They crye with a lowde voice that it was not in the power of king *Frauncis* the first (then prisoner) so to abandon and giue them away: and that in this case there ought to be restitution made seeing the lawe is held currant of all, that a prisoner locked vp fast in prison (as was then the said king) hee is not bound to performe any promise made, but remaineth afterward in liberty of his faith.

Those of Lille, Douay and *Orchies*, principall citties of the low Countries, do know and confesse how by right they appertain to the

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the kinge of *Fraunce*: for *Phillip* the Hardy hauing promised *Charles* the fiftē kinge of *Fraunce*, (who let him haue them at his mariage with the inheritrix of *Flaunders*) to returne againe them vnto his right so soone as God shoulde haue called vnto him *Lewes de Mayle* Earle of *Flaunders* his father in lawe: and bound himselfe by contract paste at *Peronn* the twenty of September 1368. vnder obligation, of himselfe, his heyres and successors, and vpon paine of the Apostolicall censures, wherunto the king of *Spaine* stands answerable vpon perill of his owne soule.

And as for *Milan*, *Sicilie* & *Naples*, all the world knoweth what rights *Fraunce* hath in them all.

And as for the kingdom of *Maiorica*, the Earldomes of *Sardinia* and of *Roussillon* out of which are as yet owing to the Crown of France, the 300. thousand crowns which *Lewes* the eleuenth disbursed, when they were engaged to him for that summe: *Lewes* of *Aniow* had the gift thereof, which the *Ladie* *Marquesse* of *Montferrat*, sister and lawfull heire to *James* the last king of *Maiorica* presented him.

As

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As for *Biscay*, it appertained to the Duke *d'Alençon* of Fraunce by the right of his mother *Maria de Lara*, Lady of the said country: but shee could neuer recouer her prerogatiue from Henry second of that name kinge of Castile, earle of *Tristemara*, inuested seignieur thereof by the aide & only armes of *Charles 5.* king of Fraunce, who sent thither *Bertrand de Guesclin* his Constable to ceaze it for *Henries* right, who installed him therin. And by this king, albeit a bastard, commeth all the title that king *Phillip* at this presente raygning hath in Spaine: as in like manner from the side of Bastardes commeth all the rights and titles which he pretendeth to *Milan*, *Naples*, *Sicilia*, which are not as yet in too great assurance to him.

As for *Arragon*, beside the quarrell of the donation made by *Pope Martin* successor of *Nicholas*, to *Philip* the third king of Fraunce, or to *Charles* his second sonne to the preiudice of *Peter* kinge of *Arragon*, husbände of *Constance*, the daughter of *Manfroy* of *Naples*, and bastarde to *Fredericke* the second Emperour and king of *Naples*: & the rights of *Mathew* of Castelbon, Earle of *Foix* and

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*Bearne*, on the behalfe of *Joane* the daughter of *Iohn* son to king *Peter* of *Arragon*: sauing also the deedes of guift paste by *Rene d'Aniou* king of *Sicilia* to *Lewes* the eleuenth king of *Fraunce*; by whose only aide he was crowned king of *Arragon* in the citty of *Barcellona*: the house of *Lorraine* may pretende herin also som right, bicause of *Yolant* daughter to the Duke of *Bar* married to *Lewes* of *Aniou*, who was forced to compound for al rights for one hūdred sixty thousand *Florins*.

And as for *Portugal*, it is a thing as yet of very slender assurance in the house of *Spain*, as well by reason of the auncient enmity and an old quarrell which is betweene these two prouinces, as for the rights which may bee pretended therin amongst other by the successors either hauing right from the house of *Boloing* frō which the coutry of *Boulenois* in *Picardy* is at this presēt annexed to the crown of *Fraunce*. For *Alfonso* kinge of *Portugall* marying with *Mabault* or *Mathilda* countesse of *Boloing*, had by her two children & it fel out as she was in the country of *Boulenois* to sette order in the affaires of her husband the Earle, the K<sup>e</sup> of *Portugal* being rauished with

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with the beauty of *Beatrix*; bastard daughter to *Alfonso* surnamed the *sage*, or *Astrologian*, King of Castile, Leon and Toledo, where all things were so well agreed vpon betweene them two, that this Castilian king without other ceremonie married her, leauing *Mathilda*, who liued twelue yeares, during this dishonest mariage or rather concubinage: and being returned into Portugall, was forced to returne into Fraunce to make her complaintes to the king, and afterwards to Pope *Alexander* the fourth, who soone excommunicated the Portugal king and his new married wife. Neuerthelesse the children of this his illigetimat wife did not forbear to vsurp the kingdom frō those who wer lawfullie begotten on his first, *Raynucio* the *D.* of *Parma* at this present hath also most apparant right on the part of *Maria* his mother daughter to *Edward*, son to king *Emanuel* of *Portugal*: the king of *Spain* who hath vsurped it being issued but of one of *Emanuel*s daughters, & *Rainucio* being descended of the son: there cometh also a third challenger, *Don Antonio* K. of *Portugal*, who is the son pretēded bastard of *Lewes* the elder brother of *Edward*: but legitimated by the Pope & by sentence of the



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of the holy Sea, who after the full scanning of his title was elected king of portugall by the people, according to the mentall law of that kingdome.

The kinge of Fraunce *Henry* the fourth demandeth the kingdome of Nauarre as to him appertaining by the right of his mother, heire to that *Catherine* aboue said, the neece of *Ferdinando* of Arragon: whose proper inheritance which was that kingdome, cannot be thus lost to her dommage, when her husband should haue fallen into som enormous faulte. To him appertayne the places of *Sosierra* depending from al antiquity of that kingdome which *Queene Isabell* the firste wife of *Ferdinando* by her testament, and for discharge of her conscience gaue order that they shoulde bee restored, as hauing bene vsurped by those of Castile from Nauerre. To him appertaine moreouer the Duchies of *Gandia* Mount-blanc in Arragon, and *Pegnafiel*: the Earledome of *Ribargorcea*, the Infantaigo of Castile, the cittie of *Balaguer*, and the Townes of *Castrocheris*, *Harao*, *Villalon*, *Cuellar*, the which king *John* father to *Ferdinando* of Arragon

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ragon gaue to the kingdome of Nauarre : vpon condition that in recompence thereof, he might enioy the said kingdom during his life, whether hee had issue or not by his marriage with Blanch daughter to Charles king of Nauarre third of that name, beeing the little sonne of Philip *d'Eureux* of the house of France: and there are also due vn-to his Maiestie foure hundred twenty thousande one hundred and twelue Florins of gold, six shillings eight deniers; money of Aragon, as wel can witnesse the mariage of the said Blanch to the restitution of all which territories and to the paiment of euerie penie of these sums the king of Spaine standes bounden yet at this day.

This is not al, the verie kingdome of Castile may lawfullie be called in question for the king of France, as being the true successor of Saint Lewes: and herein can bee no prescription alledged. For it is neuer admitted in matters concerning kingdomes, and things purchased by fraudulent dealing. His Maiesties right is this, Henrie the first of the name king of Castile and Toledo, sonne to Alphonso the 4. of Castile, and to *Leonora*,  
C3 daugh-

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daughter to Henrie the second, king of *England*, and to that *Leonora*, whome Lewes the young king of France put away, and dying without issue by the fall of a tilestone vpon his heade, left his sisters: the elder called *Blanch*, mother of S. Lewes: the second, *Berenguer*, wife of the king *Don Alfonso* of *Leon*, and the third, *Leonora* wife to the king of ragon.

Nowe when the saide *Berenguer* by ordinance of Pope *Jnnocent* the thirde of that name, had bene seperated from the King of *Leon* her husbände, for that they were neere in Consanguinitie together: shee retyred her selfe after that tovvardes *Henrie* her brother, with her sonne *Ferdinando*, which shee had by the King of *Leon*, and hauing gotten infinite fauourites in the court of *Castile*, seeing the King Saint Lewes farre distant from her, and much busied in other warres, shee handled her matters so cunningly to the preiudice of this S. Lewes, she caused her son *Ferdinando* to bee elected King of *Castile* and *Toledo*, vppon the confidēt hope which she gaue the Castilians, that in the person of her son should the kingdom  
of

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of *Leon* be reunited to that of *Castile*, & that they shuld auoid by this mean the domination of a French Prince being but a stranger amongst them. S. Lewers began quickly to look & to make instāce for his Kingdoms again:but whilst they did finely hold him play with fair promises,to restore him al again:he being not able to transport himselfe thether by reason of his warres in hande, the vvhole remained amongst them euer since.

I knowe well the Spaniardes alleage,that S. Lewes compouēd afterwards by means of the mariage of his daughter *Blanch* with *Ferdinando* of *Leon*, son to *Alfonso* the wise Astrologian,elected in fauour of the French to be Emperour of Germany, against *Richard* son to King *Iohn* of *England*: But granz wethat it were so, which notwithstanding, can neuer be accorded them,the K.of *France* remaineth not without a second right to the said Kingdoms. For afterwarde God permitting not, that anie so vniust vsurpation should take place, *Alfonso* the sage was deposed and depriued of the Empire by *Rodulfe*, elected and placed in his roome,

in



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in his owne life time : was also bereaued by Sancio his second sonne of part of his kingdomes thorough the aide of a Moore-king, named Mahomet Myr of Granado, with whom this *Sancio* made league to war vpon his father : whereupon Alfonso growing into great indignation, and fearing least he should dispossesse the little infantess issued of his second sonne *Ferdinando de la Cerda*, but then latelie dead, to whome the kingdomes did of right appertaine : he gaue him his curse and disinherited him, declaring by his Testament for heire in his kingdomes the eldest borne sonne of his elder son, and in case he might not possesse them did substitute to the preiudice of his two other sons Iohn and Iames, Philip son to S. Lewes, vnto whom (pricked with the testimonie of his owne conscience) hee confessed these kingdoms of Castile and Toledo to appertaine. And in case the rights of Saint Lewes should come to cease and faile, that then these realmes should come to the children of the said *Ferdinando de la Cerda*, whereof there is as yet some remainder in Spaine, which possible will not be content to bee  
tongne



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tongue tyed for euer. And one of the descē-  
 dants of this *Ferdinando de la Cerde*, *Alfonſus*  
 who was father to *John d'Espagne* Constable  
 of Fraunce, behauing himſelfe as a kinge of  
*Caſtile* and *Toledo* made a present to *Philip*  
*d'Eureux* king of *Nauarre* of the country of  
*Guipuscoa*, *Alaua*, and *Rioia*, which had ben  
 territories and appurtenaunces of *Nauarre*:  
 all which the kinge of Fraunce who is at this  
 present, may as yet as kinge of *Nauarre* re-  
 claime and iustlie challenge for his owne  
 right.

I will not staie my selfe at infinite other  
 rights, which not onely Fraunce but the Em-  
 pire, and other particular Princes may pre-  
 tend in the dominion & countries which the  
 king of Spain holdeth (who by allusiō to the  
 house of *Austrich* may be called *Riche* of o-  
 ther mens goods.) I will not touch the share  
 which the king of Spains daughters may pre-  
 tend with his sonne, as well in the kingdome  
 of *Leon*, as in other goods partable from all  
 times betweene sons and daughters. Little  
 will I also speake of the signall damage of  
 the diuision of lands and goods pretended  
 by the defuncte Emperour *Ferdinando* of

D
*Austria*

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*Austria*, against *Charles* the first his brother, father to this king of Spaine *Phillip* rayning at this present.

What should I counte the reuoult which are daily practised in the indies by reason of the intollerable imposts, which the king of Spaine maketh them endure, who constraineth them to pay euery yeare (as in Spaine likewise) their part for the obtaining of the Popes Bull, that they may eate flesh, egges, and cheesc vpon fish dayes, both the men and women, poore and rich, of citties and villages, all without difference from seuen yeares of age vpwades. And vrgeth them to this inconsideration of the expences he is at in obtaining the saide Bull, which none may refuse to take, albeit he woulde neuer eate butter and cheesc in all his life. And that which is taken for a head in Spaine, is two Reals which is twelue pence sterling, and in the Indies is taken for euery poule eightene or tweenty Reales: Counte you after the rate what it doth amounte vnto in such a world of people: and without the forsaide Bull, none may nor ought not (as saye these good hirclings preachers of Pardons) be

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be buried in hallowed ground, nor once come within the Church doore. O abominable abuse! O sinne against the holy-ghost! of those who terming themselves defendours of religion, sell vnto their owne subiects, the help & succour which they say to obtain for the health of their soules! See what a goodly reuenewe this is, and like to bee by long time fauored of God. But in the meane time it is the greatest of all Spaine. O miserable and vnnaturall French men, who closing your eies to so many iniquities, do suffer your selues to bee seduced by this **G O L D E** so ill gotten.

There remaineth their inquisition which serueth their turne rather to rob the goods of the innocent and miserable, then to containe men in any religion, wherof they were but as it were a maske and muffler.

Thus Spaine groweth to bee dispeopled by these cruelties intollerable and by the *Alcaualle*, which they call the tenth penny of euery thing boughte and sould, yea of the very habit which you shall cary newe in your cloake bagges. Who shall then

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bee the man so miserable that will admit in our Fraunce such people, whose very name is so ill receaued and odious, that to name them only skarreth the little children, and maketh them affrayde? Alas: Take heede, Frenchmen, it be not reproched you before God, how ye haue chaced away your owne brethren to lodge among you, barbarous people, take heede that this curse fall not vpon your heads, to be called iustlie Vipers who teares out the entrals of your own mother, that is to say, of your own native country: & belecue that euerie one that wold ruine the building of Fraunce, shall remaine buried in the ruines. But if the lawes do punish a man for hauing slaine a man who is his like, by how much more strong reason shall those be punished, who do not only kill a man, but procure the entire death and destruction of a kingdome?

The king of *Spaine*, who here tofore said, that we must come to no tretie of peace with our king being swarued from the faith, ceased not in the mean time, and giueth not yet ouer to assay by all meanes to make peace with his subiects of *Holland* and *Zeland*, who  
are



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are Lutheriens, Caluinists or Anabaptistes. He offreth to leaue them their free exercise of religion, to let them haue their citties and gouernments in the same estate wherein they possesse thē, demandeth only at their handes that they woulde but acknowledge him for their king. But those States ful wel knowe to whom they appertaine, and what manner a thing the Spanish domination is, & that this nation doth applaud, as doth the Crocodile when she wil cast forth her venome or bite: witnes be the poor Earls of *Aignemont* & of *Horn* put cruelly to death, notwithstanding their seruices done, for the reducing of countries into his obedience, & the faith to them promised. The death also procured by poison, as is said to the poor Lord of *Montigny* the end of the poore Marquesse of *Bergues*, and of al the Nobility which by one or other meane they race and root cleane out.

King *Henry* the fourth can wel tel how to defie all their false drifts, & he mistrusteth their cunning cariages, for all their sending him the portraite of the infant: He may too well knowe, how when *Ferdinando* of Arragon the last, & *Philip* Archduk of Austria,



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were in treaty of the mariage of *Madam Claudi* of Fraunce with *Charles* the fifth, the father of this *Philip* nowe rayning, and after the mariage concluded, sworne and confirmed at *Blois*, the king of Fraunce *Lewes* the twelfth his Lieutenants mistrusting nothing the Spainards ranne vppon them defeating two French Armies the one in *Calabria* vnder the Condu& of the Lord *d'Anbigny* the other at *Cirignolla* lead by the Duke of *Nemours* the Lord *Lewes d'Armignac* : the cheife commanders of the Spaniards alledging for all excuses that they had heard of no prohibition giuen them from their mai-ster, to make warres.

x At this present the king of Spaine being of the age of sixty 7. yeares and aboue vn-lustly of his person (as he is doubtles) seeth himselfe at the period of his subtilties, cannot tel by what meanes to keepe that which he hath purloined from others; his faire promises vapour away to nothing, his mind is bewrayed and his counsels discovered. Hee seeketh to helpe himselfe with the feeblor side in Fraunce, to the end to keepe vs stil in war, for feare least the weaker parte through want

## OF SPAIN.

want of means should abandon the war, hee would make vs knocke one another on the heades, that he may make his preie on vs afterward. He goeth about to cut our throats with our own kniues, and to ouerthrowe vs with our owne weapons, because by his hee knoweth he cannot do it. He entertaineth the warre in our country, for feare least wee set vpon him in his owne: And if that parte which he taketh should become the stronger, he would incontinent war vpon it. He is not yet come to sollicite (as they call them) the *Huguenotes* of *Fraunce* to rebell against King *Henrie* the fourth, and to wage warre vpon him.

Let then all Princes and Potentates take heed of the enterprises and counsels of so charitable a neighbour: And you Frenchmen, learn to be wise by your owne harmes: I adiure you all by the honour and respect you beare vnto God, by the faith, loue and loyaltie you owe to King *Henry* the fourth, giuen by God vnto *Fraunce*, sonne to your predecessor Kings, issued from the loynes of *S. Lewes*, and by the charity yee owe to your countrie, and to the safetie of your selues, of  
your

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your wiues and of your children, and to the conseruation of our religion, Temples and Fortunes, cease among your selues this peeuish rebellion (if as yet it haue place in anie of you) and reduce it to a due obedience, which onely can make next after the grace of God spring againe vpon vs the blisse of our fathers and the peace and tranquillitie of their golden ages.

Some preach that religion is in great icopardie, & that many of the fathers in the primitive Church are dead for the catholick faith, and that we must die for the same : I grant it, but they must giue vs the Scriptures as they are vnderstood. We are already to die when they shal force vs to renounce our Sauour Iesus Christ, & to sacrifice vnto Idols. Then and no otherwise ought death to bee endured in this case, so haue those fathers receaued it, & we will die before we will bee other than followers of the true Catholike and Apostolike religion. Our fathers in the church fled in time of persecution & none of them haue resisted kings in armes, finding it better to suffer then to reuolt. Our Lord also counselled his Apostles to flie in time of persecution

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tion from one cittye to an other, and not to make any resistance by armes.

And ye the Lords of the Cleargy, knowe ye that the doctrine which God hath giuen vs (to you principally as a pledge of his grace) shall neuer gette his perfect and resplendent brightnesse, as long as these bloudy warres shall trouble the sweete streams flowing from so goodly a fountain. O how the league doth well shew it selfe to be come from the lowest cauernes of hell, sith it putteth diuision namely among the Catholikes, who being vnited together might liuely haue set vpon the Heretikes and by faire war cut off many thousands of them. Knowe that you haue neede of the materiall sword, which is that of the kinge, to make you liue in safety, rest, and iustice, and to maintain this our religion which is the trew soule of the body of our estate. And sure, needfull it is to conserue the kingdome in his entire body without diuiding it into his mēbers, for fear least by the cutting off of som one principall, this soule take his flight away. Behold I pray you the fruit of the preachings of some amongst you, and possible (albeit not all) moued with a good zeale but not ruled



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as saith the Apostle according to knowledge but what haue you done? trulie you haue furnished bellows and straw to kindle the coales of our quarrel. O furie: O madnesse: vnbesee-  
ming your Priesthood. So is it come to passe, that millions of your flocks are perished without confelsion, without sacramentes, without sepulture: Of a hundred Churches scarce shal ye finde one standing whole, nor in ten parishes hardlie one parish-priest, if it bee not in the countries reduced to the Kinges obedience. This was the matter that moued *Monsieur Vigor*, one of the most famous Doctors of diuinitie in *France*, & for his singular learning made by the holie Father Archbishop of *Narbona* to say in his sermons vppon the feast of Trinitie and *S. Martin*: *If God would so much afflict vs as to giue vs a King who were*  
X *a Turke or an Heretike, yet must not wee leuie Armes against him, nor warre vppon him, for the great mischieses which ensue thereupon.* These very words are cōtained in the books imprinted before the troubles, but are maliciouslie put out in the new imprinted by the League, for feare least this knife of truth shuld cut the throate of these suppostes of leasing,  
who



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who could not abide so good a lesson in so good an authour.

But now our King is, God bee thanked, most Catholike, and when hee were not so, God who caused himself to be enregistred in the records of the Emperour *Augustus*, when he caused the whole world to be taxed: & the commandement to pay the tribute vnto *Cæsar*, albeit he were a prophane Pagan: the example also of Saint *Paul* who appealed vnto *Nero* a most wicked Emperour, shew that the King being such as God sendeth to take the royal place, is to be obeyed. The examples likewise of the thirtie three Popes being all martyrs, & died consecutiuelie one after another haue shewed vs the same, who neuer caused sword to be vnheathed against the persecuting emperours or any other heretikes.

The same did *S. Gregory* the Pope, dedicating his dialogues to *Theodolinda* wife to *Agilulphus* King of *Lombards*, holding as yet then his paganisme that thorow the sweet perswasion of his vvife, he might be brought to christianisme & purchase peace vnto the church. Did not Pope *Leo* the like prostrating himselfe at the feet of the vvicked *Attilas*. No lesse did Pope *Iohn* the first of that name,

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going from Rome to *Constantinople* to the Emperour *Iustin*, to pray him to set open the Temples of the Arrians, which he had caused to be shut vp fearing least the Arrians, which might consume of themselves, would disturb and trouble the peaceable estate & tranquillity of the Church.

Doubt ye not also but that our holy father the Pope moued by these examples wil seeke to repaire the wrong donne vnto our king, by some misinformed of his iustice, or possibly caried headlong away with the Spanish passion. He shall find him to bee such a one that he is the eldest sonne of the Church: hee will call to mind how our king is descended from those, who haue consecrated and giuen in almes to the Church, the fairest flowers of their garland, and the best of their good. Alas! His holinesse cannot do lesse for our king *Henry* the fourth, then by one of his predecessors hath beene donne within these fewe yeares to the Queene of *Sweden* being excommunicated and in relapse, receauing her with all ioy and gladnesse in the person of her embassadors into the bosome of the church.

The holie fathers haue neuer refused the  
penitent

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penitent princes, witnesse bee the peace of Constance and other decrees, wherof the histories and holie Councils are fully replenished. His Holinesse may see how much is enuied the share, which god hath giuen our king in the earth : But hee shall say to the king of *Spain*, the greatest spiter thereof, that which Pope *Boniface* the 8 told most wisely *Albertus* of Austria, who by his cunning working caused himselfe to be elected Emperour, to the preiudice of *William* Earle of Nassau, then Emperour of Germanie, whome he slewe in battel, he shal tel him, I say, that hee who hath slaine the Emperour with his own hand is vnworthy to bee inuested and confirmed in the Empire. For it is by his onely hand and handling that this death and slaughter is purchased in our kingdom of France, wherein he went about and was willing to cause himselfe to be called king, but God bee thanked, hee hath lost his labour therein.

The holie father who was in the time of *Emanuel* Emperor of the East, wold not once harken to the offers hee made him to cause the Greek Church to bee reunited with the Latine vpon condition, that the Empire of the

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West, being vacant by reason of the depriuation of *Frederick*, shuld be reunited with that of the *East*: foreseeing also that it was a matter greatly to be suspected whereby to make the vniuersall Church, to depende but of one only power among men: and should his Holinesse so much weaken a King or a kingdom, of *Frâce*, which is the true arme of the church to suffer all the world to be ouerflowne with a king and a prouince meer mixed with races of *Moors*, *Saracens* and *Gothes*, than with true *Christians*, hauing more holines and respect to sacred thinges, than is borne to the least village in *Fraunce*?

His Holinesse shall know that the kinges of *Fraunce* & their peoples haue bent their forces & made good for the Church, then when *Asia*, *Afrike*, *Spaine*, *Italic*, and almost all the world were full of *Arrianisme* and heresies, let him remember also (and his successors may for euer cal happilie to remembrance in their holy sea) how that in the year of the birth of king *Philip* of *Spaine* at this present was fall and dismall to the holie Sea, hauing therein the Army of *Charles* the fifth his father, surprised and sackt *Rome*, ransomed the  
holy

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holy father *Clement* and his cardinals ruined & profaned the temples & churches of Rome which *Attilas* beeing named for his inhumain cruelties, the scourge of God, refused, to do.

King Henry the fourth of *France*, knoweth right wel, that he must one day giue accompt of his charge, & that God wil cause him to be obeyed, honored and serued of his subiects, as he wil obey, honour and serue God: Hee knoweth how the first marshall, king and father of the whole worlde *Adam*, before his fall, was respected of all liuing creatures, as Lord thereof, but after his reuolte the verie beastes rebelled against him, the Lyon began to dismember & tear him in peeces, the horse to kick and winch at him, the dog to snarl and bite at him, and so al the rest in their kinds began to bende all the vigour of their furies against him and that God hath possibly permitted the same to be done to him by some of his subiects (albeit if they turn not again to their allegiance, they can neuer escape the diuine vengeance, because their king hath by the suggestion of his enemies wandered astray in Religion. His Maiesty knoweth too well that hee cannot purchase the grace of God if being aduanced by him into a more eminent



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ment than they in all maner of vertuous actions. Hee sheweth already by the diligence which he vseth in feats of armes, that as he is far gone in the iourney of his age; and ther remaining for him so many things to be done in the world (the honour and labour whereof it seemeth that God hath reserued for him) he wil imitate the birds of the more northen nations, where the day hauing but one hower of length, they flie more couragiously & more swiftly then any other of the aire. For he hath in a small time reduced into his obedience the most of the people of his kingdome, and sheweth them by the mild dealing he vseth towards them, that he hath conquered them not for his owne particular good, but to bring them into their greater ease and securitie.

Alreadie his Maiesty doeth meditate nothing els but to make of his court the cabinet of the most excellent & rarest thinges of the earth, and that therein shall be found the most vertuous, honest, and best accomplished men of this world. Vertue shall be in esteem if euer it were: he pretendeth so soon as he shal haue satisfised those vnto whom his people (miserable as it is) hath for their follies past constrained

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ned to promise recompences, quite to abolish,  
or so to moderate the taxes that his poore sub-  
iectes shal haue cause for euer to pray vnto the  
Almightie for him, and his memorie therefore  
may be sacred to all posteritie. He is not igno-  
rant how by the too great excesse of the saide  
taxes his people remaineth in languishing sort,  
& the nobilitie who followeth him is made poor  
because the Pezant cannot nor dare not till the  
lands of the nobility & of others for fear of the  
said taxes, by means wherof the ground should ly  
barren, without tillage, & the Nobilitie, which  
hath no other riches but of the glebe & soyl can  
no longer follow and serue him, nor the people  
of the country, or husbandman the verie forge  
of all commodities of the kingdome, succour  
him any longer.

Yee then of the Nobility (if there bee any of  
this qualitie who wil against the deuoir of his  
profession weare the skarfe of the League in  
steed of our white collour of the flowres de  
Luce of France) what honor think you to leaue  
to your children, to say that you haue fostered  
and nourished this monstrous *Hydra* the league,  
which hath brought forth vnto vs & our chil-  
dren so many mischiefs and miseries. See you  
that you stop vp the light and brightnes of your

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aces vnder the finders of your rebellion? Take ye, take ye the collour of your brethren, and permit not that your noble race remaine vilanized, stayned and spotted with treason towards your selues, and towards you countrie.

And you good people whose prosperity is so much different from that in which our deceased kings and fathers left you, behould the surface of our poore country aunciently adorned with your goodly buildings (I can not speak this without teares) nowe desert, rugged and without tillage. Where is this liberty promised you by the league? Alas! (As said, I thinke *Theophrastus* to the Greekes.) (*They haue put in too much vinegre,*) where is this abolition of taxes? Alas; they are six fold as many as they were before. Where is this reestablishment of religion? Alas they haue beaten downe to the grounde and profaned your churches; the priests themselves taking armes haue run into a thousande villainies. Consider that there is in Fraunce neither iustice nor publik force, but from your king, which may sauegard ye from iniury. Perceau ye not how you empouerish your selues daly, and that these hunger-starued gouernors whose rebellion ye nourish, will stifle you one of these daies to haue your bloud, will flea you

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to haue your skins, seeing that amongst them the richest hath nought to liue vpon, if it be not vpon your substance, nor any commoditie, which they forge not alreadie vpon your battered Anuile. Liue, liue vnder your king, and vnder his lawes, chace far from you these hireling-preachers of sedition, this miserable fienders and destroyers of our countrie: it is not religion but rebellion they preach: away with them. The Duke *de Maine* acknowledgeth alreadie that he hath bene deceiued and abused by them. All the world knoweth it: and there is hope, seeing that the Crowne (as said *Titus Vespasian*s son, called for his vertue and goodnesse the delight and darling of the worlde) is a gift of God, bestowed on him whome hee pleaseth by his onlie hand and pure will, that the said Duke of *Maine* will reknowledge his Maiestie for his King, and will repose more confidence in him than in any other prince liuing. Well hee knoweth that the *Maximees* of *Spaine* are first to make a hande of them, who aide them in the Conquest of their prouinces, saying iustlie that they cānot credit the faith of them who haue failed in that which they owe to their owne countrie: and when all that were not so, neuer was there man who followed them



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but is dead miserably. The said Duke of *Maine*, hath done but too much for his part, when hee had had place but to reuenge the death of his brethrē wherunto K. *Henry* the 4. was neuer consenting. If he passe further, he remaneth for euer most culpable and blameworthy. Let him not then let slip this good occasion, whilest the time is that he may come in and yeeld himself to his king with honor, making shew of the common pretext of religion, & of no other thing to haue moued him to take armes, and let him call to minde how hee hath to deale with a kinge of France who shal neuer be without successor to reuenge all iniuries: that his maiesty may one day come to an accord with the K. of Spaine, and so then by that meane this Duke may remaine oppressed and of small esteeme. Let him confesse that euery Christian ought to leuell onely at the saluation of his soule, the which he can neuer obtain at Gods hands, nor any good for his children, but in restoring vnto his kinge that which he detained vniustly from his kingdome, against the dutie of a subiect, a vassall and an officer to the crowne.

FINIS.





A COPIE OF SPECI-  
ALL RECORD, OF THE HO-  
mage done by Philip Archduke of Au-  
*stria, Earle of Flanders, &c. to the most Christi-  
an King of France, Lewes the twelfth of  
that name, in the yeare*

I 499.

**L**ohn Amys, Notary, and  
Secretary to the King  
our Soueraigne. For so-  
much as it hath pleased  
the Noble and puissant  
L. Monsieur Guy of Roche-  
fort Knight, Lord of Pleunot, and of Laber-  
gemant, Chauncellour of Fraunce, as well  
of his fauour to preferre mee, as to com-  
maund and inioyne me to take a copy of  
the receipte of an Homage done to the  
King our gracious Lorde, in his person,  
by the most high & most puissant Prince,  
F the

the Lord *Philip*, sonne to the King of *Romains*, Arch-duke of *Austria*, Earle of *Flanders*, of *Artois*, and of *Charrolois*, the fift day of Iuly, 1499. the saide Lorde Chancellour being then in the Cittie of *Arras*, in the Bilhoppes pallace: And for that such great actes, and ceremonies, which haue bin vsed and obserued therein to the honour, exaltation, profit, and aduantage of the King and his Crowne, are worthie of perpetuall memorie: I haue beene so bolde at his instance, to couch in writing, all that I could see and vnderstand, touching this present act and busines, and especially since the nine and twentie of Iune last past, vntill the fift of Iuly, next ensuing. And to come to the matter, certaine and true it is, that the Lord Chancellor departed the same day, at after dinner, from *Dourlent* in the countrie of *Picardy*, to goe for the Cittie of *Arras*, where he arriued before night, being all the way accompanied with the Lordes de *Rauestain*, and de la *Grutur*,  
with

with *Charles de la Vernada*, Knight of the same place, Master *Christopher de Cremona*, Counsellers of state and ordinarie Masters of Requests of the Kings house, Master *Ralfe de Launoy* Bailly of *Amiens*, Master *Francis d'Estain*, *Hugh de Baigel*, *Almaury de Quinquville*, *Nicholas de Foix*, *Philip d'Estas*, *Richard Nepueu*, *Peter de la Vernada*, common Counsellers: *Macé Toustain*, the Kings Proctor generall in his Priuie Counsell, *John Bourdelot*, the Kings Proctor generall in his Courte of Parliament at *Paris*: *Antony le Viste*, Register of the Chauncery of *France*: *Dreux Budé*, *John de Villebrefme*, *Ralfe Guyot*, *Philip Maillart*, Notaries and Secretaries to his Maiestie and to me. And as the Lord Chauncellor came with this traine within a mile and halfe of the Cittie of *Arras*, riding in gallant order, hauing before him the Gentleman Vsher of the priuie Councell, carrying vpon his shoulder in open sight his mace, grauen and imbossed with the Kings Armes: after the Gentle-

man Vsher followed next the Clarke of the Signet, who carried the Scale, as the vse is, when the Lord Chauncellor rideth his circuits into the Countrey: on either side of this Clarke of the Signet, marched one of the two kinges of Armes of our Lord the King, enrobed with their coates of Armes, to wit, *Mont-ioye*, the chiefe king of Armes of *France*, and *Normandie*: here came to meete the Lorde Chancellor, the Bishop of *Cambray*, *Thomas de Pleures*, Knight, Chancellor to the Archduke, the Lorde Earle of *Nassau*, the Lorde of *Fiennes*, and diuers others both Knightes and Squiers, most of them of the Archdukes Councill. The Bishop addresssing himselfe towards the Chancellor, signified vnto him; that the Lordes of his companie were sent by the Archduke his Master, to informe him, that the saide Lorde Archduke was most ioyfull of his ariuell, and likewise of that, of all the other Lords in traine with him, & that they were al the welcōmest men that might be, with other  
faire

faire speeches, gentle greetings, & sweete salutations: all this nobilitie doing great reuerence and honour to the L. Chancellor, and giuing princely entertainment to all the Nobles of his troupe: for the which the L. Chancellor returned most honorable thanks to the Archduke, and to the other Lordes, who were come thither in his behalfe. And soone after they on both sides tooke their way to goe vnto the Cittie. As the whole company arriued at the entrance of the Suburbes, the Chancellor was met by the Archduke himselfe, who to receiue him the more honorablie, and to meete him by the way, was departed on horsebacke from the Abbey of Saint *Vas*, in the Cittie of *Arras*, and had passed cleane through the greatest street thereof. And so soone as the Archduke, accompanied with a great number both of Knightes of his order, with Squiers and other officers of his household, who were marshalled on eue-ry side, to make way and place for the



Chancellor, and those of his traine to passe, perceiued the Chancellor, hee put his hand to his hatte, and vncouering his head, hastened on his Mule to march towards the Lorde Chancellor, whom hee embraced, holding still his hat in hand, and there gaue him the gentle welcome : demaunding him in this manner, How dooth my Lorde the King? To whom the Chancellor answered, very well God bee thanked, as hee intended to declare vnto him more amply. The like great entertainment gaue this Archduke to the Lordes of *Rauestain* and *la Grutire*, saluting graciously the Masters of Requests, and the other of the Kings Counsaile, who were there present. After many friendly speeches and countenances past, betweene the Archduke, the Chancellor, and the Lorde *Rauestain*, the Archduke holding still his hatte in his hand, and would not bee couered, except the Chancellor would also put on: the Archduke and the Chancellor roade on their way,

to

to enter into the Cittie, the Chancellor still holding the right hand, and the Gentleman Vsher to the Kings Council, bearing vp his mace in open sight, and the Clarke of the Signet, hauing the Kinges seale vpon his backe, as the custome is, when the Chancellor rideth thorough the Kingdome, and the two Kinges of Armes in their order, nor was there any other there, on the behalfe of the Archduke or Chancellor: which thing was, and hath been greatly noted, as well by the Archdukes people and officers, as by the other Cittifens and Countrie, whereof there was no small number, both within the Cittie and without, thither flocked to beholde this their magnificent entrance. Thus the Archduke conducted along the Lorde Chancellor still parling vnto him, vncouering his head oftentimes, and by no meanes would not put on againe, except the Chancellor were couered as soone as hee: and thus did hee bring him along, vnto the verie porch of  
the

the cloyster of the great Church: whence the Archduke would by all force carrie him into the Bishops Pallace, in the which the Lorde Chancellor hath alwaies been lodged, nor coulde the entreaties and requests which the Chancellor made vnto him to content himselfe, that hee had done so much vnto him for the honour of his King preuaile any thing at all. Vpon these enterparlies, the Archduke departing from the Chancellor, withdrew himselfe into the Cittie of *Arras*, to his lodging in *Saint Vashis* Abbey: and the Lorde Chancellor into the Bishops palace, accompanied with the Earle of *Nassau*, and other great personages of the Archdukes house: and afterward euerie one of the Chancellors trayne retyred themselues into such lodgings as the herbingers had appoynted for them. After many goings and commings to and fro, which by the Lorde Bishoppe *Thomas de Pleures*, the Countie *Nassau*, the Lord of *Mont-labais*, and other of the Archdukes officers,



which was Friday, and the fift daye of the moneth, were it about nine or ten a clocke in the morning hee shoulde bee readie to take it: the which both daye and houre were accepted by those the Archdukes officers. For this purpose the Lord Chauncellor gaue commaundement to prouide and set in order a place in the second great hall of his lodging, the which should bee hanged rounde about with rich Tapistries, and therein another little place to be mounted higher then the rest by two steppes, where should bee set a chayre of estate, costly trimmed, and couered with flower de luces euery where embrodered in golde, on the which hee would bee seated, during the dooing of this Homage: and gaue them the wordes which were to bee pronounced touching this Homage, which was all done accordingly. Fryday being come, about the hower of ten a clocke in the morning, the Chancellor being in his chamber accompanied



nied with the Masters of Requestes of the Kings house, those of his Counsell, the Baylie of *Amiens*, and all the rest aboue named, worde was brought him by Master *Thomas de Pleures*, and by others the Archdukes officers, how the Archduke was departed from his lodging, and was comming towards him to doe his Homage, and that hee shoulde dispose and seate himselfe in place conuenient, to receiue the same. To whome the Chauncellor replied, that so soone as hee shoulde appeare in the place appointed for the receite thereof, he was and woulde bee readie. Two seuerall times beside this, came there other his officers, both of his Chamberlains and Secretaries, to tell him the first time how the Archduke was arriued in the first hall, which ioyned to the second, albeit the Chancellor moued not a whit therefore. And at the second time, for that those officers affirmed their Lorde the Archduke was entered into the second

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hall,

hall, as true it was, and also for that the Lorde *de la Grutire*, and Master *Robert de Framexelles* the Kings Chamberlaine, who with the Lorde *de Rauestain*, had accompanied the Archduke from his lodging into the said second great hall, came to certifie the Chauncellour how the Archduke was alreadie in the proper place, appoynted and prouided for the saide Homage: then the Chancellor attyred in a robe of Crymson Veluet, and with his hat on his head came onely foorth of his chamber, which ioyned close to the great hall, in manner as followeth: You must then knowe, the Lord Chancellor had before him the Gentleman Vsher of the priuie Counsell, carying his Mace aloft in open sight, who so soone as hee was come foorth of the Chamber, and entered into the second great hall, because therein was alreadie so great a number of people thronging one on another, as wel of the Archdukes officers as of others, that a man coule hardly

hardly turne himselfe, beganne with a loude voyce to crye out in these wordes three or foure times: Roome, Roome, make Roome my masters, giue place there before. After the faide Vsher marched the two kings of Armes of our King, enrobed with our Kinges coates of Armes: then followed the Chauncellour, and after him the Masters of Requestes of the priuie Counsell, and then the Notaries and Secretaries of the King our Lorde with whom I was. And for that the Lorde Chancellor gaue me commaund before his departure out of his chamber, that I should take vp some place fit to beholde the faide Homage, and to heare as well the wordes of him, as of the Archduke, which should be vttered and spoken by them both, and to set downe the same in writing, as I might best deuise, I was not negligent to doe it. And you must knowe as the Chancellor approached the chayre, wherein hee was to sitte downe, the Archduke, who

stoode hard by it, attending the coming of the saide Lorde Chancellor, put off his bonnet incontinent, and thus bespake the Chancellor: My Lorde, GOD giue you good morrowe, and with that bowed his head very low: but the Chancellor without speaking any worde at all, put onely his hand to his hat hee had on his head, not dooing it off at all, then sat him downe in his chayre, and forthwith one of the kinges of Armes, as order was giuen him by the Chauncellor, cryed with a loude voyce three times: Peace, Silence, keepe Silence there. After this, the Archduke bare headed presented himselfe to the Lorde Chancellor to doe his Homage, saying: My Lord, I am come to you to doe the Homage which I am bound to doe to my Lorde the King, touching my Peere-dome and Countries of *Flanders, Artois, and Charrolois*, the which I holde of my Lorde the King, by the right of his Crowne. Then the Lorde Chauncellour sitting in his chayre,

chayre, his hat vpon his head, demanded him whether hee had any girdle, dagger, or other weapon: to whome the Archduke lifting vp the laps of his cote, which was vngirded, replied, hee had none. So soone as hee had so saide, the Chauncellor put both his two hands betweene his owne, and holding them so fast ioyned together, the Archduke would haue bowed himselfe downe, making shew to fall on his knees, which the Chauncellor would not permit him to do: but in lifting him vp againe by his two hands, which hee held fast as wee saide before, spake these wordes: Your good will suffiseth. Then the Chauncellor began with him in this manner, holding still his handes fast closed within his, the saide Archduke standing all this while bare headed, and forcing himselfe to fall vpon his knees: You become the vassal of the King your Soueraign Lord, and you doe him faith and liege Homage, by reason of your Peere-dome  
and



and Earledome of *Flanders*, and also of the Earledomes of *Arthois*, and of *Charrolois*, and of all other the landes which you holde, which are of his demaynes and held of the King in right of his Crowne : you promise to serue him vntill death inclusiuely towards and againste all those who may liue and dye, excepting none : to procure his good, and to auoyde his hurt, and to carrie and acquite your selfe towards him, as towards your Soueraine Lord. Whereunto the Archduke made this answere: By my faith so I promise, and so will I performe it. This done and saide, the Lorde Chauncellour vsed these wordes vnto him: And I receiue you, excepting the right of the King in other thinges, and others in all. Afterward hee turned his cheeke to him, on the which the Lord Chauncellor kist him. When the Archduke requested and demanded at the Chancellors handes letters testimoniall of the receite of the said homage, which  
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the Chancellor commanded me to dispatch and giue him. Then the Chancellor rose vp from his chaire, and vncouering his head, did his reuerence to the Archduke with these tearmes. My Lord I did euen nowe supply the office of a King, representing his person, and at this present I am but *Guy of Rochefort*, your most humble seruant, alwayes ready to serue you, towardes the King my Soueraigne Lord and Master, in whatsoeuer it shall please you to commaund me: whereof the Archduke gaue him many hartly thāks, with these curteous words: my Lorde Chancellor I thanke you, and beseech you euermore that you will in all mine affaires towardes my Lorde the King, thinke vpon me and haue me in remembrance. Witnes my manual seale put hereunto the first day of August.

1499. *Sic Signatum. A. M. T. S.*

A true Copy taken forth of the Royall Recordes, registred in the Court of Parliament of *Paris*, thus signed:

D V T J L L E L.

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TO THE WORTHIE,  
AND FAVOROR OF ALL  
VERTVES, MASTER RI-  
CHARD SONDS, SONNE

and heire to the right Wor-  
shipfull, Michael Sondes  
Esquier.



*In the duetie I owe vnto you,  
proceeding of so many & in-  
finit curtisies, in all bounti-  
ful measure receued, as well  
in your forraine trauailes,  
as in your home aboard, haue  
of long time been a continuall spurre to my  
weake forces; to finde some defence against  
that threatning monster ingratitude; & fin-  
ding wayward fortune still waspishe in her  
wonted manner, euen loath to affoord me a  
good looke: am constrained, lest I should be of  
you and the worlde condemned, to take this  
poore occasion to shew mine affectionate mind,*



*not*

not meaning thereby to make this a shew of a satisfaction for so great a debt, but onely in part to cutte off the consuming interest, and to confesse vnto you in the witnesse of the world a further duetie to bee accomplished. And knowing in parte the earnest desire you haue alwaies had; to see into forraine States, and acquaint your selfe with the diuers manners of nations. I finding here a wandering stranger by chance, whom I perceiued fit to informe you of somewhat worthy the inquirie: hauing now procured him a poore English weede, I am bold to commend him vnto you, hoping you wil not deny him your friendly patronage, nor me your wonted fauour.

Yours wholly deuoted,  
Richard Sergier.



